" 1 "

THE BATTLES IN SPOTSYLVANIA-OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

We subjoin a few extracts from the British Press relative to the battles in Spotsylvania and the prospects of the campaign :

From the London Times, May 28.

conduct that we may take him at his word. If, ates have been able to make use of theirs. however, his cool, resolute and skilful adversary, should be strong enough to continue up to the walls of the capital, the tactics which he has hitherto employed, and if he can make Grant pay rance of the Federals themselves will prove as indays of battle and carnage, without a surrender the barbarous, half armed Britons. on either side. We have heard what Grant has been doing, and he himself does full justice, in his cart but truthful despatches, to the unconquerable heroism of his advarsary. It is the rudest and most savage issue of war-wao can stand the most we believe Richmond to be now.

WHAT THE WHIGS AND GOVERNMENT MEN THINK OF THE YANKEE TRIUMPHS.

From the London Post, Cabinet Organ, May 23th. If the North really consider the battle in Virginia a victory, it can only be because they have been so accustomed to be disgracefully beaten in that quarter by Gen. Lee that they look upon any. thing short of utter and disastrous defeat as a triumph. Upon the same principle, it is to be presumed that should Grant be ultimately driven back and routed, they will not take it much to heart, having become so habituated to failure that they regard it as the normal and natural order of things. Anything short of repulse and the narrowest pessible escape from complete destruction for the Grand Army of the Potomac in its " on to Richmond" exploits, would indeed be an agreeable surprise for the Fedefals-almost as great a surprise as the unexpected capture of Richmond would be for the South. It would be a novelty in its way, perfectly original and unique. The latest telegrams from the North, which we print to-day, tend to show that if the Federals succeed in fighting a drawn battle, which, for them, is virtually equivalent to a defeat, they may think themselves fortunate. Both the flank and the direct attempts to reach Richmond hove thus far signally failed. The pretended retreat by General Lee and the "parsnit ' by Grant, previously asserted by the Federals, are now expressly contradicted by them.

" It is a great mistake to estimate the merits of a cause by the ability and perseverance with which it is conducted. The Thug will track his unconscious victim for days and weeks, or even months, through cold and hunger, and a thousand difficulties to strangle him at last-not for gain, not for the smallest fraction of any tangible good to be got for himself by it, but simply to fulfil what he considers his duty to the sanguinary divinity he worships. So in the Northern armies, there is, no doubt, besides mercenaries, many a grim fanatic, laboring under the delusion that he is fighting "the battles of the Lord," in a crusade against slavery—many a political enthusiast, who is ready with the best and most disinterested intentions, to effer up six millions of Southerners on the bloody shrine of "the Union as it was." But ofter all, the truth is, that the North do not fight so well as the South

GRANT MUST GO FORWARD. From the London Telegraph, May 27.

As long, indeed, as Grant moves onwards, so long will New York believe him. But suppose he calls a halt-suppose his crippled forces are held for more than a few days in ckeck before some other rifle pits and breastworks stronger than those of Spotsylvania? To measure the probable. reaction, we must remember that an almost bloods less victory was hoped for, and that the same journal, which records the sanguinary struggles, very recently expressed its opinion that the campaign would result "in the rebel evacuation of the city, and Lee's retreat into North Carolina without a battle, in order to save his army." That dream, at any rate, has been dispelled; and on the first indication of evil fortune, New York, suddenly recovering from an excitement that is almost madness, will confess that twenty miles of Virginia the Yankees told him he could pass. soil may have been dearly won at the price of two thousand men for every mile.

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER. From the Manchester Examiner, May 28.

\* \* \* \* A survey of these difficulties will enable us to understand the considerations which Gen. Lee must take into account in determining the tactics of the campaign. A retreat to Richmond would simplify the situation, and seem to afford him so many advantages-if that is the distanced his predecessors. The Federal soldiers have fought as they never fought before on the soil of Virginia, than which, perhaps, no tribute to their prowess could be higher, it is simple truth to say that the Confederates have astonished the world by their heroism. It has been a revelation of Southern character which their antecedents led but few to anticipate, and which, even from these who most severely condemn the cause for which they have taken up arms, must command all the respect which the highest military qualities can inspire.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

OPINION IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Mercury, May 27. \* \* General Grant will have to follow them, dragging all his supplies over broken roads and through swoolen streams. All the circumstances of these desperate battles give one a high If Grant possess strength enough to continue Confederate armies; but all the generalship apto attack as he has attacked, it is clear that in the pears to be on the side of the Confederates. Gen. end he will arrive, in some plight or other, before Lee seems to have the power of compelling Gen. the defences of Richmond, and, if he can still Grant to fight him in the positions most favorable maintain the same rate of expenditure, will some for a defensive and most unfavorable for an in- do to let such a "trump" "go up the spont :" day enter the city. He himself writes Secretary vading army. It is doubtful whether the Feder-Stanton: "I propose to fight it out on this line, als have been able to use their splendid artillery if it takes all summer," and he has shown by his in any of the recent battles, while the Confeder-

#### THE COST OF SUBJUGATION.

The Chicago Times says, " England who sacers at ourslow progress, has been particularly unfortunate at the current rate for every mile of ground, it in respect to the duration of her own wars, civil may be a question whether the resources or endu and foreign. The very first attempt at " subjugation" recorded in her history is that inaugurated exhaustible as the obstinacy of their General. At by Cladius against Britain; and yet, the warlike present we can only see that this dreadful game Romans, led by such chiefs as Anins, Vespasian, has been played by both parties through twelve and Agricola, required forty years to subjugate

The war commenced by England, under Edward III, against France, in 1340, lasted with scarcely any intermission, for more than a hundred years, and was just concluded the year before the War of the Roses, which lasted nearly a half cenkilling? It is more than ever difficult to predict tary longer. In 1702, this same State which the result of a contest of endurance, but the ad- despises our progress in subjugating a territory vantages of ground, position and intelligence, are half as large as the whole of Europe, undertook to with the Confederates, and Washington has more subjugate the small province of France, and finalthan once been in greater danger of capture than ly failed at Utrecht, after a war of cleven years. In 1755 the same State undertook to subjugate France once more, and after laboring a few years with France, included Spain, the American colonies and the Datch, concluded he efforts in 1783. without having "subjugated" anything, not even the weakly colonists of America. Ten years after, England tried with france again, and at length, owing to the French having no Joan of Arc, and the opportune arrival of the Prussians under Blucher she secured peace, but not subjugation, in 1815, at Waterloo.

All of these wars in England have been long, normously expensive, and in but a very few case

decisive. So of all other memorable wars in history. The first and second Messenian wars lasted respectively nineteen years, both ending in the subjugation of the Nessenians by the Lacedemonians-one of the many cases in which a people once "subjugated" require the treatment to be afterwards repeated. The celebrated Peloponesian war, primarily waged between the aristocracy of Sparta and the ambitions democracy of Athens, had a duration of

The invasion of the comparatively small States of Greece, by the collossal armies of Persia, under Darius and Xerxes, for the purpose of 'sabjugation," was waged for years, and finally terminated at Plate; by the overwhelming defeat of the

The first and second Panic war, carried on between the Romans and Carthagenians, lasted respecitvely for twenty-two and sixty-four years, for once ending in the complete "subjugation" of one of the beligerents. Mohammed's religious wars lasted nine years. The final Morrish invasion of Spain from the capture of Zahara down to the surrender of the keys of the Alhambra at Grenada by Abdallah, ran through a period of ten years, and resulted in the subjugators being subugated. France, by turns, now singly, then as a coalition, fought England, Bavaria, Prussia, Russia, and the semi-barbarians of Northern Africa, for a period of twenty-two years extending from 1893 to 1815, and yet was at no time overrun or "sub-

# WOULDN'T TAKE THE OATH.

The Greensboro' (Miss.). Motive is informed that sometime since a man took two bales of cotton and went into Memphis to buy goods, etc .-He got a pass from the commander of the post, went and bought such articles as he desired Upon coming out, while singing very merily and cutting and beating his team, he was halted. The commander said, " Hello, my friend, there is one thing you failed to do, and that is to take the oath of allegiance." - "The oath of allegiance : well, hand is here." "Let me read it to you." He reads it in the real Yankee style, very fist. "Read it again," said the old man. He read it again as fast as ever. The old man gave a long breath, put his hands to his ears and said, " Hold Island on stranger, read slow, I can't understand that again and emphasised every word. When he finished the old man drew another long breath, and said, "Well, sir, I'll boil hell down to a quart and drink it before I'll take that oath," and com-

### AN ENGLISH PARK.

The English park is one of those things peculiarly English, which are to be seen nowhere else on earth but in England; at least we venture to say, that there is nothing at all like it in three out of the four quarters of this our globe; the wide, grassy slopes, the groups of majestic trees, the dim flankings of forest ground, broken with savannas, and crossed by many belt a path and many a walk, the occasional rivulet or to afford him so many alvantages—if that is the word to use where everything looks disadvanta— word to use where everything looks disadvanta— the looks di piece of water, the resting place, the alcove, the ruin stillness and the serenity at its highest pitch, go forth into a fine old park by moonlight - English Writer.

> The Yankee papers report that last week a " party of Rebels" crossed from the Virginia shore to Black. stone Island, on the Potomac, and destroyed the light house at that point.

> Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is Vice President of the Ladies' National League at Washington, whose purpose is to consume no foreign fabrics during the

The following spicy and characteristic poetical epistle, from the versatile pen of "Asa Hartz," was recently received by flag of truce, by Judge Robert Ould, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. and is sent us, to be preserved in "glorious page respect for the bravery both of the Federal and diurnal." "Asa" has been a prisoner of war for BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED, nearly a year, and no wonder he is getting tired of "rusticating on Johnson's Island." His case deserves the attention of the authorities. It won't

> BLOCK 1, ROOM 12. JOHNSON'S ISLAND, ORIO, April 26, 1364

DEAR UNCLE BEN, I fear your head

Has gone a thinking I am dead; That ice and snow and doctors arts. Had stopp'd the breath of " Asa Hartz! I write this in poetic lingo To let you know I LIVE, by jingo; And ask if you can bring about Some certain means to get me out? Hav'nt you got a Fed'ral " Maje Now resting in some Dixie cage, Who longs to see his loving marm, Or visit once again his furm; Or gaze upon his "garden sass, Or see once more his bright eyed lass ! Hav'nt you one of these, I say, Whom you would like swap away, For me, a man of rim-of "parts Swap him. in short, for "Asa Hartz?" I've been here, now, almost a year, And sigh for liberty, so dear! I've tried by every means I knew To bid this Isless fond adieu; Dug holes, scaled walls, passed through the gate With yankee cap upon my pate, And when I went out on the ice. And thought I'd got away so nice, I met a blue coat in my route, Who quickly made me face about ; March'd me, with diabolic grin, Back to the gate and turned me in! I've swallowed every rumor, strange, That had a word about exchonge; Grew fat with joy, and lean with sorrow, Was "up" to day and "down" to-morrow! Implored, with earnestness of soul, To be released upon parole! Wrote Ben F B. a spicy letter, And told h m he could not do better Than let me out for thirty days. I read his answer with amaze! He said that "things" were mix'd up, now, In such a way, he knew not now, The favor that I asked about, Could well be granted. Had no doubt, That "Things" would soon be arranged, That all of us would be exchanged. That ended it. I wrote to Prentice. Who several times had kindly lent his Purse and name to those whom chance, And " pomp and glorious circumstance." Had sent to rusticate awhile, Within the "prison on Jahnson's Isle" Well, George D. wrote to Gen. Terry, Cemmandant here-a good man, very-And told him if he'd let me out. For thirty days, or thereabout, He'd take me down into Kentucky-See that I didn't cut my lucky; Would go my bail in any sum That, when they wanted me-I'd come! Gen. Terry wrote him back, That he must walk the beaten track! "I really thought," said he, "you know it, That Stanton and he alone, can do it!" Thus ended that plan .- I've no doubt That I'm amost "gone up the spout," Unless you can devise some means, To give me change of air and scenes, By special sway.

Now, uncle Bob, Be patient with me! Do hot rob Me of the hope I fondly cherish -Do not leave me here to perish! I're shuffled, cut the cards, and dealt, . Have played my bower, (its loss is felt, More than the filthy lucre,) Please play my hand-save me the euchre! And when your lastest breath departs, You'll die bewailed by "Asa Hartz!"

When you, in answering this, shall write, Address - " Major Geo. McKnight, Pris. of war." Be cautious, very, And add on -" care of Gen. Terry

ATTEMPTED LSCAPE OF THE CONFED-ERATE PRISONERS ON JOHNSTON'S MIS ISLAND.

The Cleveland Leader has the following information in regard to a recent attempt to escape,

On Sunday last, at half after 9, A. M., a plot of fast Yankee reading." The commander read the prisoners to escape was discovered which had plank in one of the cook houses in the middle of lat Auditor, W. H. S. Taylor, of La., 24 Auditor, one of the barracks, had been removed, and that the large John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Beea tunnel had been excavated with an ontlet bemenced turning his cart around to unload, when | youd the wall of the prison-yard. In this bole, | S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col which was large enough to admit the passage of John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, one man, were found three ladders, roughly con. Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly. Assistant Adjuone man, were found three ladders, roughly con-tants and Inspectors Generals. Brig ten A R Lawton, of structed, three knives, notched into saws, a lot of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Norther, of S. C., bedticking from beds, tared so as to be waterproof, Commisshry General C M Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon. a revolver, a dark lantern made out of an old fruit of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A L Fairfax, Inspector life-preservers, made by lightly corked canteens, four to each life preserver, fastened to a canvas and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBriot, Chief of Clothing

The preparations for escape seemed to have Postoffice Department - John H Leagan, of Toxas, Post pleted, though it is not known as yet exactly what the intentions of the plotters were when the ntless; but of all times, when we would enjoy the discovery of the plot. We understand that the discovery caused great excitement. The roll of prisoners was called, and it was found that none Collector. were missing. The excitement continued during the day, and many visited the spot and examined the hole.

It is rumored that the prisoners were so enraged at one who had revealed their plot, that there was an attempt made to hang him within the barracks. but in vain.

Of course prompt measures were taken to frustrate the designs of the conspirators,

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Corpe. Tue 3rd, 43d, 45th, 63d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes Division, Ewell's Corps.
The Soth and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Walting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

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they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for FRACE by the proper authorities. No separate State action through a Convention ; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity. Business Notice. - As we can no longer use Five Dol-

ar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and fter this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessioniet."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion. - W. W. Holden, August 20th, 1858. All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? \* \* \* It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were Tories in the Revoof the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. \*
The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No frue or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask

mont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE. WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the lowers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and authors they should elect such a of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate-what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremout men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK \*\*REPUBLICAN OFINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. \* \* Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. That MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-olding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA. ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremoni, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "True men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. \* They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeat the Fugivive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and service war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our engages; the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our energies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their tilumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities

Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W, W, Holeden, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the take of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as Fremont and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingame, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEFF AND UNSPEARABLE DEGRA-DATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND -even the true Consti-tutional men of the North, who are now contending for as as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS,
IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

\* \* We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our
readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the
vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person
who would submit to John C. Fremont's Election. \* \*

MB, RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to
submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist.

\* We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possi-

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but | made will be of no service to those who are lost. The Union is gone. - Progress 25th January, 1861.

We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man .. Progress, January 29th, 1861.

North Carolina and Virginia will go. \* \* They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Grees ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March .- Progress.

The Register sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. \* \* .\* Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?-Progress, same date.
NORTH CAROLINA must go out and so must all

the border Slave States: revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them

OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. government, and repugnant to all the professions of. In the late engagement near this city, no troops be-- Progress, Petruary \* The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and be who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to-

save. Progress, same date.
The Standard can gently chide us now for declarfog that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between that you will leave the present organization un- gratulatory order. This omission was altogether unan association with the North and the South the border touched. slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breekinridge and cousin Jo. Lane. - Progress, March 22d, 1801

Who is the Patrictic Candidate?

The pretensions put forth by Mr. Holden through his two organs in this city, ore really astounding .-It has generally been the custom in North Carolina to allow the Governor to serve out his full constitutional term; and in the few instances where the incumbent has been beaten, when offering for re-election, it was by the predominance of the party which had opposed him at first. But here is a Chief Magis. From Mitchell county: trate elected on Conservative principles, and receiving an immense majority of the votes given at home and in the army; his administration at the most trying period in the history of the State, is apparently more universally approved than any before it, and the signs of this approval are not passive, but active, pointed and cordial.

In the midst of this state of things-in the face of numerous County meetings, in every one of which the conduct of Gov. VANCE is not only commended, but enthusiastically approved-after every newspaper in the State has endorsed his course-and after the most obvious indications of his immense popularity with the most heroic and parriotic soldiery in the world, a man steps forth from the ranks of his nominal party friends, charges him with being generally incompetent, and especially with the baseness of having betrayed his friends, and offers himself as a successor preferred by the people!

Look at it fellow citizens. A single individual accuses your Chief Magistrate of having sold himself and his principles at the very time you were calling him "a model Governor." He proves his charge by his own testimony alone, and then declares himself to be your choice for the place disgraced by him you so confidently trusted? Was there ever such a spectacle? A single voice ventures to oppose your universal verdict of approval, by prefering charges which would disgrace a private man, much less the Chief Magistrate of a great State; and he shows the disinterested character of his testimony by offering himself for the dignity, of which, he says your choice is unworthy. Mr. HOLDEN was the first man in North Carolina to condemn the administration of Gov. VANCE: Mr. HOLDEN was the first man in the State to nominate HIMSELF for his place. These are facts which no one will dispute, and when laid side by side, they are exceedingly suggestive.

Goy. VANCE is a candidate for re-election on the nomination of vast numbers of his fellow citizens, at home and in the army; he is running as he run at first, at the call of patriotism, uttered through all the organs of public opinion, and under circum. stances which would make it mean and cowardly in him not to run. On the one side there is an appeal from soldiers and citizens, so strong that it would be an insult to popular sovereignty not to respect it; price speculators were selling them at. Did you ours mixed, with a little sugar in it. While there, on the other his public administration is condemned in a way to make it a reflection on his manhood, and on the intelligence and forbearance of the State not to meet it. Neither of these considerations are operating on Mr. Holden. He was a private citizen, and not even the chosen head of a party; he was called out by no popular movement, and he had no adminstration to defend. He is a candidate by his own choice, he is the accuser, the witness, and the party interested in the present political strife in the State. He is responsible for all the excitment and bitter- Governor's house, and asked the Governor for a glass | which no medical cure can effect, and there is no ness likely to be engendered, and his object is simply his own personal promotion. Do not the facts prove all these assertions? and if so, was there ever before such a political contest?

Fellow-citizens, this is not a race between Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN; it is not merely a question of submission to the Yankees or National independence and freedom. If possible, it has even a graver significance than this; it has a meaning which touches your honor and interests in the tenderest and most vital points. It is no less tran an attempt | wents to scare the Home Guard and militia and at the utter dethronement of popular sovereignty; it make them vote for him. Wonderful man! - Watchis a proclamation by one man against the popular man. judgement, an impeachment of the intelligence and patriotism of the people; and a demand that they shall eat their own words of approval, and withdraw at least one arlicle of prime necessity to that market. their own favorite nominee for their chief ruler, in favor of a man, who opposes his single will to theirs, and claims the highest office in the State, in right of his own desire to fill it.

### Gov. Vance and the State Reserves.

To support our denial that Goy. VANCE was in any way blameable or responsible for the calling out of otherwise are traitors. Mr. Filmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South occurs nor to submit, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are know nothings in North Caroling who agree with Mr. RAYNER—Nor Many thank Governor to the War Department. It is, if we misselve to the leave to publish the following letter from the Governor to the War Department. It is, if we misselve the not one of the letters that the letters that the calling out of the letters that the calling ou tained leave to publish the following letter from the currency, the prospects of continued triumphs of take not, one of the letters that accompanied the recent message from our Executive to the General Assembly, and one, therefore, which should have been A MOST HORRIBLE OUTRAGE BY THE published by the public printer while the Legislature was in session. It would seem then that Mr. HOLDEN, the public printer, had this complete contradiction of the demagogical charge made by Mr. HOLDEN, the editor, against Gov. VANCE, in relation to these reserves, in his possession at the time the charge was

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., April 16th, 1864. Hon, J. A. Sepnon, Secretary of War ;

. DEAR SIR-Permit me to express the hope that you will suspend, for the present at least, the earolment and conscription of the State reserves in North Carolina from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 years.

Their enrolment now, with the present prospect of their being called to the field from their crops, causes the most general consternation and gloom. I have no hesitation in assuring you that the partial obstruction even of these men from their crops, at any time between this and August, would be followed by

the most distressing consequences. In addition to these considerations, I beg leave to remind you that the authorities of this State would be left powerless, without the shadow of a militia organization, to enforce obedience to law. Having It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the no second class militia, as most of the States have, I empt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a presume it cannot be the intention of the Confederate government to reduce a sovereign State to this dans gerous and humilating condition. Such a course would be utterly at war with the genius of our new In the late encagement near this city, no troops here. gerous and humiliating condition. Such a course

the administration. part of May, when I have no doubt steps will be of this gallant regiment which has in many scenes of taken to provide such a militia force as the exhaustion action done signal service, was omitted in the acof the country will allow. Till that time I insist counts given in the papers, and in Gen. Wise's con-

In the meantime the home guard, now thoroughly organized and pretty well officered, are entirely at your service, in case of emergency. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, Z. B. VANCE. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

From McDowell county : "McDowell county is all right for Vance." From Alamance:

Holden stock is under par here. I don't think he will get the vote that Johnson got in this county." From Moore county: "Stand up for Vance, and all will be well with

him in August next. Vance stock is rising in Moore county, and of course Holden is going down."

"All the women in this section are for Gov. Vance. There are a few Holdenites here, but they are in the

The above extracts indicate the condition of things in the State between Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, and a fair specimen of what we are continually receiving. Besides, we frequently see gentlemen from different parts of the State who make similar state. mente to us. And it is a remarkable fact that we have yet to see the first man from the eastern coun ties, where the people have suffered most from the depredations of the vankees, who is for HOLDEN.

If Vance should be re elected our people may expect a perfect reign of terror in this State for the next two years, for we have time and again heard him abuse the Home Guard; Militia Officers, Magistrates and others and insist that they ought to be in the army. The fact is we have rarely seen a man so thoroughly imbued with the war spirit and so zealous in his desire to have everybody in the army as Gov. Vance .- Progress.

Just such a "reign of terror" as they have with nessed in his administration for the last two years ! They have seen him buying up corn, bacon and other provisions in those parts of the State likely to be visited by the enemy, and storing them up in safe places for the use of the people, to whom he sold them at about cost. That was terrible. Most people who looked on saw the Governor doing this thing, exclaimed, well done, Gov. Vance: that is a wise idea of yours." We think both Holden and the Progress joined in the praises bestowed on him for this act of forethought, in wisely providing food for the wives and children of soldiers, who might otherwise have suffered.

Gov. Vance did also, by some means or other, fit out one or more vessels to run the blockade; and the enterprise was so successful that he has brought into the State, hundreds of articles required by artisans and intended to lodge him in jail and advertise him; and mechanics, and without which it would have the boy then tried to make his escape but Capt. Satbeen much barder for us to get along, and brought terthwaite with the assistance of severel others in more winter and summer clothing, shoes, &c., for overtook him after a chase of about a mile. He was loaned several thousand suits to destitute men in jail for safe keeping. Gen. Longstreet's command. Now, wasn't that perfectly awful! What "a reign of terror" he has produced, and of course will do again, if re-elected! afternoon, to our friend Dr. William Little, Assistant ported crossing the Rapidan. caids, and sold them out to the wives and mothers ed us to a draught of pure cold water, something of soldiers at from one-tenth to one-twentieth of the unusual for us to take dry so, as we generally take have taken that very much at heart. Oh! it was a got scarced almost to death at the Georgians who from the hands of a fair denor. Their presence and mobbed his office, "he went tearing" round to the similes produce a healing balm to their wounds, of brandy to revive him; for he was mighty bad off. greater incentive to cheer and urge our men, when He got the brandy, was revived, and then went out and abused the Governor for keeping spirits!

But in addition to all this, the Governor's blocknotwithstanding this wasteful war, our State taxes will be 20 per cent lower than they were last year. | duce the ladies, to continue their visits. This is terrible, again. It is contrary to all of Hol den's ideas of official conduct, and so he wants the people to turn out Gov. Vance and put him in : otherwise we are to have a perfect reign of terror for the next two years, and all the Home Guard and militia officers will he send off into the army! Billy

## · PRICES FALLING.

The Selma Dispatch chronicles a rapid decline in Flour was offered at \$40 per hundred.

Now that Confederate money is money-even by the calculations of the unpatriotic-we see no reason why the ruling prices of articles of necessity should not come down. There can be no complaint of scar city. The supply is abundant. Even blockade goods should come down. Blockade runners with for the Sheriffalty in said county. immense cargoes of goods are arriving in several different ports daily. Two or three dealers in each city of the Confederacy could say the word, and bring us back to the healty Chancial and commer cial condition justified by the improvement in our ourorms, and consequent peace. Is there not one in this city who will show this moral courage an

ENEMY. We have had related to us the porticulars of an act of brutal lawlessness committed by the enemy in New Kent county, which, while it perfectly illusi rates the Yankee character, is too shocking to humanity and morals for recital here, but for a desire to vindicate history, ancient and modern, for the supposition that their records blush with a deed equal to it in God defying atroticity. Two young ladies, daughters of one of the most respected citizens of New Kent, were seized by a squad of the enemy who invaded the residence, forced into a chamber and their maiden persons violated by the fiends incarnate in the presence of their parents, who could do nothing but implore the wretches to kill them and commute a fate worse than death. We would cover up this deed, crying as it is, and appealing to all the dictates of social life, but for the consciousness that facts so damning should go upon the record to be handed down as evidence against those exemplars of philanthropy who are warring against liberty, vir tue and the social system of civilization. Is a Christian government such as the Confederate Statas' uphold, to do nothing in vindication of law, virtue and humanity when outraged by barbarism? Cannot General Lee make a demand upon Grant for the persons of the brutes who are the guilty perpetrators of this great crime? We are glad to know the authenticated facts in the above case are about being laid before the Government for its action. Speedy, stern summary action is demanded; if not virgin purity is a by word, and liberty a mockery.-Richmond

intentional, as there are few, if any, in Virginia, who do not know and fully appreciate the operations of Ferrebee's regiment on the soil of the Old Domina

er his command, - Register.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST ] "Where, where are the dreams of the morning, Fresh as the dews of our prime?

Gone like the tenant who quits without warning, Down the back entry of time," Where, where are life's lillies and roses,

Noised in the golden dawn's smile? Dead as the bulrushes round little Moses On the banks of the Nile." "Where are the tender grey-coated old frilees, Saturday's triumph and joy?

Go e like our friend Rodas Okus Archelles,"

Homers ferocious old boy. Where are the Mary's, the Ann's, and Eliza's, Lovely and loving of yore? Look in the columns of old advertisers,

Die away dreams of extatic emotion, Hopes like young eagles at play, Vows of unheard of and endless devotion," How ye have faded away!

Married and dead by the score."

But if the ebbing of Time's mighty river, Leaves all the blossoms to die, Let it roll smooth in its current forever. 'Till the last pebble is dry.'

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain. Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain; Awake out one, and lo! what-myriads rise, Each stamps its image as the other flies."

Our city is unusually quiet at present, and affords no news worthy of mention. This accounts for the slim amount of items in our local column. Should anything occur, our friends may rest assured that they will be duly notified.

RUNAWAY CAUGHT .-- Apprehended and lodged in jail on yesterday a negro boy who says his name is Sam and belongs to Jno. Caldwell of Charlotte, N. C. and ran away about one month ago according to his statement, and had taken up his abode in this city, saying that his master was stationed at one of the Raleigh hospitials and told him he could come to the city, and make what he could for himself. He was in the employment of Capt. L. E. Satterthwaite and upon his suspicion was interrogated as to his owner and caught him in several lies. Capt. Satterthwaite immediately proceeded to arrest him, telling him, that he believed he was a runaway our soldiers than our troops needed; and actually then taken and given a decent flogging and loged in

We had the pleasure of paying a visit the other He also brought into the State by means of his dar- Surgeon at the Pettigrew hospital. He entertained ing little ship, over 20,000 pairs of cotton and wool us admirably well in his private quarters, and treatever hear of such a Governor! Holden and Penn- we were shown through the different wards and ngton think that he ought to be cursed from Dan apartments under his supervision, and they certainly contending with the foe, than to know, that should they fall far away from homes and their loved ones, they will see some fair hand to soothe their pain, ade running has made money for the State; so that and alleviate their suffering. We trust the Docto:

### MARRIED:

On the 7th June, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. B. HAUGHTON, Chap ain 50th Regiment N. C. Troope, MAJOR L. C. LATHAM, 1st Regiment N. C. Troops, to Miss ANNIE N., only daughter of Joseph C. Norcom, Esq., all of Washington county, N. C.

We are authorized to announce W. H. HIGH as addidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Wake county.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carplina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States.

47—d4w&w3w.

To the citizens and soldiers of Chatham county : We

NOTICE!-There will be a meeting of the Conservative party in Pittsboro' on the 23d of this month, for purpose of nominating candidates to represent Chatham ty in the next Legislature. A large delegation from the different districts is expected.

MANY CITIZENS. 41-6t. WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN

a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33-tepd. Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send

We are authorized to appoince C. B. SANDERS. q., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assemoly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Gov. Vanco. 28-tepd.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

WE are authorized to announce Lieur. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of 30-tc.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 16TH, 1864. THOSE CITIZENS WHO HAVE NOT VOLUNTEERED I for the defence of the city and are desirons of doing so are respectfully requested to leave their names at the Mayor's Office on Friday, the 17th inst., bet ween the hours 9 and 12, a.

A Private School for Young Ladies. FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL I will open on Friday, the 29th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on Flat River. Her pupils

will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information address Miss M. P. MANGUM, shoro', Orange county, N. C., for the present, care of Dr.

### Surgeon General's Office,

J. L. NEAGLE,

Asst. Surg. in charge.

overnment, and repugnant to all the professions of the administration.

Our Legislature will convene again in the latter

Our Legislature will convene again in the latter EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

> WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

11-tf.

BY ORDERS FROM Dr. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened in. We personally know the Colonel and his Lieut.

Colonel Edward C. Cantwell. and take pleasure in

C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find

All

C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find rendering justice to them and the patriotic men und.

# Telegraphic News

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Turasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of

#### Dispatch from Gen. Lee. RICHMOND, JUNE 16th

Secretary of War : HEAD QUARTERS, June 15th, 6 p. m.—After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening from the front of the enemy's works at Harrison's land. ing his cavalry again advanced on Salem Church road, and this morning were reported in some force on that road and at Malvern Hill. Gen. W. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point, and they retreated down the river road beyond Carter's mill. A brigade of infantry was sent to the sup. port of the cavalry on the road to Smith's Store which drove the enemy to that point without difficul. ty. Nothing else of importance has occurred to-day. R. E LEE (signed)

Another Desperate Assault on Petersburg Only Partially Successful.

RICHMOND, JUNE 16.—The Petersburg Expres. this morning gives full accounts of another demonstration against the city.

Yesterday the enemy advanced in force by the City Point road early in the morning and were held in check until sunset, when a furious assault was made on our outer works defended by two regiments of Wise's brigade and Sturdivant's battery. Their assaults were repulsed, but the fourth was made by such overwhelming numbers that our men were

compelled to fall back. The enemy occupied the works and captured three

guns of Sturdivant's battery. The force of the enemy is rumored to be ten or twelve thousand.

#### Northern News.

MOBILE, June 15 .- A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia, June 14, giving Northern dates to the 11th, says Fremont will resign. The Federals admit a loss, on the 3rd, of 3.000

around Cold Harbor. Every available man has been sent to Grant. Thirty additional Surgeons are required to attend the wounded at Nashville, for 90 days. Chase advertises for a loan of seventy five millions

at six per cent. From Chester, Va., &c.

RICHMOND, JUNE 16 .- Nothing authentic from Petersburg to-day. The Yankees have advanced their lines in Chester.

Some fighting took place near Chester to-Cay. By last advices, Sheridan was moving, and is re-General Lee has been placed in command of all

forces in Virginia and North Carolina.

#### Grant's Movements.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, JUNE 14. -Grant's exact whereabouts and intentions still undetermined. A body of his cavalry attack to Beersheba-and that the people ought to turn reflect credit upon him; they were characterized by cavalry of our army this morning near Malvern Hill. him out of office and put in Billy Holden, the "last that degree of neatness and cleanliness, which should They were driven back. McIntosh's brigade of yanman and the last dollar" here who helped to bring always belong to such places, but which from what kee cavalry has also been skirmishing with a part of on the war, but has taken good care to keep out of we learn, generally speaking, is seldom the case. Heth's division on the Charles City road about two it himself! He brought up from Nassau some We were glad to see a number of the fair ones there miles below Riddle's shop. To day a few prisoners brandy, also; and Mr. Pennington and his ma ter with their baskets of delicacies administering to the have been captured who say it is an advance of wants of the sick and wounded, and poor fellows, Grant's army. It is not, however, believed to be terrible thing for Vance to have brandy on his side. how they did enjoy them, anything, whatever it more than a mere reconncitering party. Grant is board in a time of war like this; and yet when Billy may be, is always doubly relished when received either going to the southside or is broken down and

From Georgia. ATLANTA, JUNE 16th .- A telegram from Gen. Forrest and Capt. Adin; says that no Gorgians were hurt in the late fight. The victory was complete .-The killed and wounded exceed the total number of his troops engaged. Thirteen hundred prisoners will use his accustomed fascinating manners, to in- have been sent forward, and it is believed more are yet to come.

# [SECOND DISPATCH.]

13 MILES FROM MARIETTA, JUNE 16th.-Lits tle cannonading by the enemy on our batteries is going on, ours scarcely replying. The sharpshooters have been firing all day. Most of the enemy's wag-ons were moved in front of the locality occupied

yesterday. In the skirmishing yesterday Major Massey of the 20th Mississippi regiment was killed. Yesterday at 5 o'clsck Hooker's corps made a charge on Cleburne's division in three lines of battle, which was repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken, who confirm the above. Claburne's division fired three hundred and fifteen times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy was not able to bring his artillery to bear.

From Gen. Johnson. TOP OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, via Marietta, JUNE 15. - Considerable cannonading and skirmishing on our right and centre to-day. The enemy advanced his line the previous night very near ours. Both lines are distinctly visible from this point. The weather is beautiful and the roads are rapiddrying.

Long is now in command of Polk's corps. Lieut. Elisha Plymuc, of Kentucky, was captured his morning by our scouts. He says the enemy lost 1500 in Hokes' fight with Stewart on the 27th of May and that it was a useless sacrifice of life on the part of the enemy.

#### IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING.

OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATANT right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to seil to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State of County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated and heart the repaired and renovated and heart the repaired and renovated and heart the results. thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very mall and triffing expense. Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for nee

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for sale instru-It requires but a small ontlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from \$90 to \$100 per day, and from \$5,000 to \$7,000 can be made in a country and that it a country country and that it a country country are short time.

and that in a very short time. For particulars, as to price, instrument. &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
45-d&wim.

## WOOL \*NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALE: GH, JUNE 9, 1864. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz. One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord. Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Logisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place. Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

Warded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

41—tijuly.

II. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

# THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE A Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell -no bell will Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864.